

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

With the freshest Advices,



Foreign and Domestic.

From the Grand Magazine of Magazines for May 1751.

Remarkable Account of William Chandler, who was convicted, at the last Assizes at Reading, of wilful and corrupt Perjury.

H E was the only Child of Mr. Thomas Chandler, of Woodborough near the Devizes, a Gentleman Farmer of 200 l. a Year, who at the Age of about 17 fix'd him with Mr. Banks, Clerk of the Goldsmith's Company; from whom, by Reason of frequent Disputes, he was turn'd over before two Years past, to Mr. Hill of Clifford's Inn; and here he gain'd the Love of his Master, and the Respect of his Clients. Chandler, while he was with Mr. Banks, had married the Maid Servant, but so artfully conceal'd it, that it was never suspected by either of his Masters, nor any of his own Family; and Mr. Hill having a long contested Law-Suit in Hand for the Father, the Profits of which he made over to his Son, he was enabled to keep his Wife in Lodgings.

Chandler's Clerkship being near expired, he had projected a Scheme to double his Fortune. This Scheme was to get as much Money in his Hands as he could possibly raise, to sit out with it to the Country upon some plausible Pretence, & wear he was robb'd of it by the Way, and then sue the Hundred. To do this in the ordinary Way he knew was hazardous, and liable to many Misadventures, he therefore laid his Plot so deep that, as he thought, it should be beyond the Reach of human Discovery.

In the first Place it was necessary to raise a Sum, which could not be done without deceiving both his Father and Master, he therefore told the former that he had an advantageous Match in View, and the latter that he had a rich Uncle in Suffolk, whom he pretended to visit, and to have received from him several Bank Bills, which he shew'd to favour the Deceit. By these Artifices he obtain'd from his Father the Possession of an Estate worth about 400 l. and account'd to his Master for his having 500 l. more, which it does not appear how he acquired.

He then apply'd to his Master, to advance 500 l. upon his new Estate, which, with his other 500 l. he was going, he said, to lend to one Mrs. Strat at Salisbury on an Estate at Enford, within 6 or 7 Miles of his Father's House, on which there was a Prior Mortgage of 500 l. with Interest due to one Mr. Poor of Enford, who wanted to call in his Money. Mr. Hill believing his Clerk implicitly, even with Respect to the Value of his Estate, procur'd the 500 l. of one Mr. Winter. While the Mortgage was making, Mr. Chandler went down to Mrs. Strat, and offer'd to pay Mr. Poor 500 l. and Interest, and to advance to her 500 l. more on the same Estate, which she readily accepted; and though it was now the 14th of March 1747, he appointed to meet her at Enford, on the 25th of the same Month to receive the Money: He then hurried Home, and immediately prepar'd a proper Assignment of Mr. Poor's Mortgage to himself with Receipts for the 1000 l. and wrote to Mrs. Strat not to forget the Day, (25 March 1748) appointing Ten as the Hour of Meeting. Now on the 22d the Mortgage of Chandler's own Estate to Winter was executed, and the Money paid in 3 Bank Notes, which Chandler the next Day changed at the Bank for 8 of 50 l. and 5 of 20 l. all of the same Date, and payable to Henry Taylor.

On the 24th early, having got most of his Cash in small Bills, to the amount of 900 l. he found when he came to put these in canvas Bags under his Garters, where he propos'd to carry them for Safety, that they made too great a Bundle, and therefore he took several of the small Bills, with some Cash, amounting to 440 l. and exchanged them at the Bank for 60 Notes, one of 400 l. and the other of 40 l. the first of which in his way Home he chang'd in his Master's Name at Sir Richard Hoare's for one Note of 200 l. and two of 100 l. each; but told his Master that the Bank Clerks were a little out of Humour at the Trouble he had already given them, and that he had chang'd his small Notes with a Stranger in the Bank-Hall for the Notes, which he, in reality, had received at Sir Richard Hoare's. Mr. Hill, at Chandler's Request, having wrote down the Numbers and Dates of the several Bills, and seen them put safe up, Chandler took Leave of him, and about twelve o'Clock set out.

About 4 the same Afternoon, tho' he had 90 Miles to go by 10 on the Morrow, he had reach'd no farther than Hare-Hatch, about 30 Miles from London, where he stop'd at Mr. Butter's to refresh, and about 5, just as he had left his Inn, was, as he said, unfortunately met by three Barge-Men on Foot, who after they had robb'd him of his Watch and Money, took him to a Pit close by the Road, and there stript him of all his Bank Notes, bound his Hands and Feet, and left him, threatening to return and shoot him, if he made the least Noise. In this woful Condition he lay three Hours, though the Pit was so near the Road that not a single Horse could pass without his Hearing; yet when Night came he could jump, bound as he was, near Half a Mile all up Hill, till, luckily for his Purpose, he met one Avery a filly Shepherd, who cut the Strings, but could give no Account what they were or how fasten'd.

The first Question Chandler ask'd Avery after he had unbound him was, where a Constable or Tythingman lived? Upon which Avery con-

ducted him to Richard Kelly the Constable's just by, and with him Mr. Chandler left the Notices requir'd by the Statutes, with the Description of the Persons who robb'd him, so exactly, that Mr. Young of Hare-Hatch remember'd three such Men to have pass'd by his House about the very Time the Robbery was said to be committed, who were also seen and known by Mr. Dredge, then Mayor of Reading, on Maidenhead (Thithen between four and five the same Day. Chandler then returned to the Inn where he had refresh'd, and after telling his deplorable Tale, and acquainting his Landlord with his Intentions of suing the Hundred, he order'd a good Supper, a Bowl of Punch, and sat down with as little Concern, as if nothing had happen'd.

Next Day Chandler return'd to London, acquainted his Master with what had happen'd and request'd his Assistance.

Mr. Hill gave him the Memorandum he had of the Numbers, Dates, and Sums of the Notes, and sent him to the Bank to stop Payment; but instead of that he went to Mr. Tuley, a Silver-Smith in Cannon-Street, bought a Silver Tankard, and in Payment chang'd one of the Notes for 100 l. which he received the Day before at Sir Richard Hoare's; and on his Return to his Master, told him the Bank did no Business that Day because of the Hurry the City was in on Account of the Fire in Cornhill, which happen'd the Night before; he therefore went again next Morning, and when he came back, being ask'd by Mr. Hill for the Paper on which he had taken down the Numbers, &c. he said, he had left it with the Clerks of the Bank, in which he had so craftily alter'd the Numbers and Dates of the three Notes he received at Sir Richard Hoare's, amounting to 400 l. as to prevent their being stopp'd, and Mr. Hill's remembering the Difference. Thus he open'd a Way of getting 400 l. into his Hands, without Obstruction. But when it appear'd that 3 of the Notes had been falsely described, there having been none such given out by the Bank, Chandler was question'd by his Master about it, and order'd to bring back the original Paper, he made a Pretence of going to the Bank, and brought Word back, that the Clerks could not find it; and said they never kept such Papers after they had made an Entry.

On the 26th he insert'd a List of the Notes, being 25 in all, with their Dates and Numbers, in the Daily Papers, offering a Reward of 500 l. for the Recovery of the Whole, or in Proportion for any Part: And on the Afternoon of the same Day withdrew his Advertisement in all Daily Papers, and took his own written Copy away at each Place. And on the 29th of March 1748, he put the Notice of the Robbery and the Description of the Robbers in the London Gazette, as the Law directs, except that he did not particularise the Notes, as he had done in other Papers. On the 12th of May following he made the proper Informations before a Justice of the Peace; but though Mr. Hill his Master was with him, and had undertaken to manage the Cause for him, yet he made the same Omission in his Information, as in his Advertisement in the London Gazette. All Things being now prepar'd, on the 18th of July 1748, Chandler proceeded to try his Cause, and after a Hearing of twelve Hours, by a Special Jury, at Abingdon Assizes, obtain'd a Verdict for 978 l. subject, however, to a Cause reserv'd for the Opinion of the Court of Common Pleas, concerning the Deficiency of the Description of the Bank Notes in the London Gazette, and the Information; which Cause was afterwards decided, in Favour of the County.

In the mean Time Chandler, fearing that by what came out upon the Trial he should soon be suspected, and that he might be arrest'd by Mr. Winter, who had now discover'd that his Mortgage was insufficient, obtain'd a Protection from Lord W——y de B——k, and gave out that he was remov'd into Suffolk, to reside, as he had before pretend'd, with his rich Uncle; but in reality, he retir'd to Colchester, where his Brother-in-Law, Humphrey Smart, had taken an Inn, with whom he enter'd into Copartnership, and never came publickly into London afterwards. He was, however, oblig'd to correspond with his Master on Account of the Point of Law, which was soon to be argued; and therefore, to come at his Letters without discovering his Place of Abode, he order'd them to be directed, To Mr. Thomas Chandler at Easton in Suffolk, to be left for him at the Crown at Audley near Colchester in Essex.

Mr. Hill having written several Letters to Mr. Chandler, pressing him to come to Town, (as the Term grew near) and he evading it by trifling Excuses, began to suspect him, even before the Point of Law was determin'd. Just before this Event, twelve of the Notes of which Mr. Chandler pretend'd to be robb'd, were all brought to the Bank together, having been bought, Oct. 31, 1748, at Amsterdam, of one John Smith by Basent Solomons, a Broker there; and by him transmitted to his Son Nathan Solomons, a Broker at London. Upon farther Enquiry it appear'd that John Smith who sold the Notes, stay'd but a few Days in Holland, that he was seen in Company with Mr. Casson, a Holland Trader, and came over in the Packet with him; Mr. Casson was then found, and his Description of John Smith answer'd the Person of Chandler, who was then press'd by Letter to come to Town and face Casson, to remove Suspicion, but he refus'd. And now the Scene began to open apace; for about this Time the very Paper which Chandler left when he stop'd Payment of the Notes at the Bank was found; which when Mr. Hill saw, and that it was not his Writing, he quite gave up his Clerk, and from that Time assist'd

the Prosecution. By Means of the Bank Books, they traced every Circumstance that has been related of his taking out the 400 l. Note, afterwards changing it at Sir Richard Hoare's for three lesser Notes, his passing those Notes, and by whom received; and even his buying the Tankard of Tufley; which Tankard was afterwards produced in Evidence against him. All that now remained was to come at his Person; and with this View Mr. Wile, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Casson, about Mid-Summer 1749, set out for Colchester, from thence went to the Crown at Audley, and there enquiring for Easton were directed first to one Place and then to another of that Name; and after a fruitless Journey of 150 Miles, they returned to the very Inn then kept by Chandler at Colchester, and departed for London without gaining any Intelligence.

Chandler, who himself saw them at his House, immediately sold his Goods and took a small Inn at Coventry, where, though 150 Miles from Colchester and near 90 Miles from London, he was still apprehensive of being arrested by Mr. Winter; and therefore, he sent a Draught to Mr. Gauntlet, a Linen-Draper of his Acquaintance for 150 l. to be paid to Mr. Hill, and by him to Mr. Winter. This Draught he procured at Northampton, and there put it into the Post. By the Post-Mark of this Letter he was at length traced to his new Habitation at Coventry, where, an Indictment for Perjury having been found against him, he was apprehended by a Judge's Warrant, and detained in Goal there, till by a Habeas Corpus he was removed to Reading, in order to take his Trial at Abingdon Assizes on the 22d of July 1750. But though the Prosecutors were ready with all their Witnesses, at a vast Expence, yet he traversed the Indictment, as by Law he might, and put off his Trial to the last Lent Assizes held at Reading; where the Facts already related being proved, he was sentenced to stand on the Pilory the then next Market Day, and to be transported for 7 Years. But the former Part of this Sentence was changed by the Judge into three Months Imprisonment, for Fears the Populace, who were greatly enraged, should kill him.

[This Prosecution produced two Acts of Parliament, one for remedying Inconveniencies that may happen by Proceedings in Actions on the Statutes of Hæc and Cry, and the other to render Prosecutions for Perjury and Subornation of Perjury more easy and effectual.]

Reasons for annexing the Isle of Man to the Crown of Great-Britain.

JN XII George I. C. 28. by an Act then passed, the Lords of the Treasury were empowered to treat with the Earl of Derby, and his Heirs, for the Purchase of all Right to the Isle of Man; and this Act was founded upon the almost Impossibility of preventing Smuggling from that Island, while it remain'd as a petty Sovereignty in the Hands of a Proprietor.

The late Lord Derby, from some Notion he had formed, of being able to leave the Isle of Man by Will, would not treat with the Treasury. The Duke of Athol, the present Proprietor, may probably be disposed to part with it, upon good Terms; especially when it is considered, that most Part of his Revenues arise from small Duties and Customs paid in the Island upon prohibited Goods entered, and afterwards smuggled upon the Coasts of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; which, though no Merchant has yet been found out to prevent, in any Degree (not one in a Hundred of the Boats or Vessels concerned in the Smuggling Trade being taken at Sea, or seized afterwards); it cannot therefore be supposed, that the Legislature will suffer it long to be carried on to such an enormous Height, which now calls loudly for the serious Attention of every Person that wishes well to the Trade and Welfare of these Kingdoms.

The Isle of Man is situated in the Midst of the Three Kingdoms, not above six or seven Hours Sail from the nearest Parts of Scotland, Ireland, and England. It is the great Storehouse or Magazine for the French, and other Nations, to deposit prodigious Quantities of Wines, Brandies, Coffee, Teas, and other India Goods; which are carried off in small Boats and Wherries built for that Purpose. To ascertain the Quantity, the House of Commons may order the Collectors of the noble Proprietor's Customs, in the Island, to lay before them their Books of Entries, for the last Seven Years, of Goods; 999 Parts of which, out of 1000, are smuggled upon our Coasts! Upon such an Examination of these Officers, the whole Scene would come out!

Of late Years a new and destructive Trade has been set up by some Irish Papists, who have cheated their Creditors and carried their Effects to the Isle of Man; and that is by importing such Quantities of Teas, and other India Goods, as ought greatly to alarm an India Company. Perhaps they do not know to what a Height it is come; or else it is hardly possible they should sit still, and not complain of whole Ship-Loads of Teas, and other India Goods, brought in for some Years past from Denmark, as well as Holland and France; and all smuggled upon our Coasts. The Captain of a Cruiser last June did venture to do his Duty, and attempted (as he thought he was warranted to do by an Act of Parliament) to seize a Dutch Dogger, valued at 12000 Sterling, which run from him ashore upon the Island, where she was bound. But the Man found himself mistaken. Acts of Parliament, and an English Commission, could not protect him in that petty Principality. They seized his Men, who had taken Possession of the Dogger, threw them into Goal, where five of them lay about a few Months ago. The Captain himself narrowly escaped, with two Men and a Boy, to Whitehaven; from which Place he wrote his Complaints to the Commissioners of the Customs. If these Gentlemen were called upon by the House of Commons, not only for these Papers; but also for such Informations as they have received for some Years past, from the Collectors of Whitehaven and Liverpool, and their Officer in the Isle of Man; no Doubt could remain of the absolute Necessity of annexing this Island immediately to the Crown of Great-Britain.

Query. Whether the Officers of the Isle of Man are not Guilty of an Act of Rebellion in seizing the King's Boats and Arms, and detaining them?

Another pernicious Practice carried on by some Irish fugitive Papists settled in the Island (who are countenanced and protected), is this; They enter Tobacco in Rolls from several Ports of Great-Britain for some foreign Parts, receive the Drawback, then carry it to the Isle of Man, and run it back again from thence to Scotland, England, or Ireland, and Wales. This must always be attended with Perjuries, very little regarded by such Persons, who have first cheated their own Creditors, and then robbed the Publick. Here the Customs are actually robbed of great Sums of Money.

The Isle of Man is likewise a great Detriment to the British Distillery. Most of the Ships that now go from Liverpool to Guiney, &c. touch there for their Brandies, Wines, and India and other Goods, &c. not of British Manufacture.

These and many other Inconveniencies and Mischiefs arise from suffering this Island any longer to be in a Manner independant of Great-Britain. And a fuller Account of the Practices carrying on there will be published, if these be not sufficient to awaken all the true Friends of Great-Britain.

The Remedy proposed is, to agree with the present Proprietor to relinquish his Right to the Isle of Man; and, in Lieu of it, to grant him, and his Heirs, an annual Sum out of the Customs of England, for ever: And such an Annuity will be a Saving to the Government of some Thousands a Year, expended to very little Purpose, in maintaining Cruisers and Officers, &c. to guard against its illicit and pernicious Trade: And ten Times the Number will never prevent Smuggling from that Island. This Article alone cannot be less than 15000 or 20000 Pounds a Year, including, in this Estimation, the Officers in Ireland, who are kept there on the same Account; besides the Loss to the Revenue, upon the most moderate Computation, of, at least, Two Hundred Thousand a Year; and the Loss to the fair Trader, and particularly the India Company, which may be as much more.

The late Purchase of the hereditary Jurisdictions in Scotland hath set an excellent Example, which deserves Imitation. And indeed the Idea of annexing this Petty Royalty to the Crown hold stronger than any other. For the Detriment, which the whole Kingdom sustains by the Alienation of it, is much greater than that which arose from all the Royalities and Jurisdictions of Scotland. The Loss to the Nation, and the Gains to the French, are inexpressibly great. And as all the Sums drawn from us are employed by them, in Time of War, to hire Troops, and pay Armies to fight against us; it will be no Exaggeration of the Truth to say—That since the Peace of Utrecht, they have drawn more Money from us, by Means of their Trade with this small Island, than was sufficient to maintain 30000 Men, with a Train of Artillery, during the late War in Flanders—Would the French have suffered a like Sovereignty and Jurisdiction to remain on their Coasts, so greatly to be Detriment of the Kingdom in general?—The Case of the Sovereignty of Bellisle, formerly in Possession of the Family of the famous Duke of that Name, plainly shews, they would not.

In short, this Island may be looked as a Fortress in the Hands of our Enemies, draining us of our Specie (for all these Goods are paid for with English Coin); and also continually annoying us in the most sensible Part of our Trade and Commerce. And the whole Question is, whether we ought to dispossess them or not: A Question that admits of no Doubt, if the Publick Good and Welfare of our Country are to determine it! Nor can there be any one good Reason assign'd, why this Island should have remain'd so long in a Manner independant of Great-Britain.

Tring, May 2. Tho' the Account we gave some Time ago of the Riot and Murder that lately happened at this Place was in general true, yet several Names were mistaken, and some Circumstances omitted; these are here corrected, and supplied; and some Account added of the Incidents which for several Years past have gradually been tending to produce this unhappy Event: A little before the Defeat of the Scotch in the late Rebellion, the old Woman Osborne came to one Butterfield, who then kept a Dairy at Gubblecot; and begged for some Buttermilk, but Butterfield told her with great Brutality that he had not enough for his Hogs; this provoked the old Woman, who went away, telling him, that the Pretender would have him and his Hogs too. Soon afterwards several of Butterfield's Calves became distemper'd; upon which some ignorant People, who had been told the Story of the Buttermilk, gave out that they were bewitched by old Mother Osborne; and Butterfield himself, who had now left his Dairy, and taken the Publick-House by the Brook of Gubblecot, having been lately, as he had been many Years before at Times, troubled with Fits, Mother Osborne was said to be the Cause; he was persuaded that the Doctors could do him no good, and was advised to send for an old Woman out of Northamptonshire, who was famous for curing Diseases that were produced by Witchcraft. This sagacious Person was accordingly sent for and came; she confirmed the ridiculous Opinion that had been propagated of Butterfield's Disorder, and ordered Six Men to watch his House Day and Night with Staves, Pitchforks, and other Weapons, at the same Time hanging something about their Necks, which, she said, was a Charm that would secure them from being bewitched themselves. However these extraordinary Proceedings produced no considerable Effects, nor drew the Attention of the Place upon them, till some Persons, in order to bring a large Company together, with a lucrative View, ordered by anonymous Letters, that Public Notice should be given at Winslow, Leighton and Hempstead, by the Cryer, that Witches were to be tryed by Ducking at Longmarston on the 22d of April. The Consequences were as you have related them, except that no Person has yet been committed on the Coroner's Inquest except one Thomas Colley, Chimney-sweeper, but several of the Ringleaders in the Riot are known, some of whom live very remote, and no Expence or Diligence will be spared to bring them to Justice.

L O N D O N, May 7.

Extract of a Letter from Lille, April 25.

"There has been a very extraordinary and surprising Cure performed here, by the Sieur Andrien, a French Surgeon, and Oculist of the City of Lyons, upon a Girl of six Years old, the Daughter of Giles Thibaut, a Mechanic in the Parish of d'Haubouzdin. The Child was blind from her Birth, and the Operation was performed on the 22d of last Month, in the Prefence of two Surgeons. Dr. Boucher, Dr. Cyrteau, and Dr. Henne, all eminent Physicians of this Place, were present when the Bandages were taken off on the 6th and 7th Day after the Operation, and were unexceptionable Witnesses of several singular and curious Facts, of which an exact and circumstantial Narrative will be shortly published. This Girl is thoroughly cured, sees perfectly well, and on the 15th of this Month was presented by the Sieur Andrien to the Magistrates, who have granted him such a Certificate as he desired, and bestowed upon him all the Praises he deserved."

May 16. Last Saturday a Court-Martial was held on a Foot Soldier, belonging to the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, on the following whimsical Affair: A Gentleman in a Frolick being in Liquor, pulled off his Cloaths

Cloaths, and dressed the Soldier in them, and put the Soldier's Regimentals on himself; which being done, the Fellow march'd off in his new Dress, and sold the Gentleman's Watch for three Guineas. He was sentenced to receive 500 Lashes, 250 of them he received on the Parade in St. James's Park last Tuesday Morning, the Remainder he is to receive in a Month's Time.

May 18. By a private Letter from Rotterdam, we are told, that the Dutch Engineers, in their Plan for draining the Lake of Haerlem, proposed to employ 150 Mills for three Years, and had computed the Expence at a Million and Half of Florins, but that a German, who had been long employed in the Mines of Hungary and Harz, had proposed to drain it with 50 Machines, in 15 Months, at a far less Expence; and that he has been ordered to erect one of those Machines, which, if it shall be found to execute what he has asserted, his Proposal will be immediately accepted.

May 31. A Memorial was lately presented to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, by his Excellency the French Ambassador, complaining of an Attack made by an English Man of War on a New Factory which the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty have established since the Peace at Albreda, on the River Gambia; and demanding ample Satisfaction for this Insult on the first Port, which his Nation had ever built on the Coast of Guinea. This Memorial was referred to the Lords of the Admiralty, in order to obtain the necessary Informations relative to an Affair of such Importance.

About the Middle of this Month appeared in the Daily Papers a remarkable Advertisement offering a Reward of Ten Guineas for apprehending James Lowrey, late Master of the Molloy, a Merchant Ship lately arriv'd from Jamaica, who is charged by Ten of his Crew with the cruel Murder of Kenith Hossack, Foremastman, in his Passage Home on the 24th of December last, by ordering his two Wrist to be tied to the Main Shrouds, and then whipping him till he expir'd. — Lowrey, in Answer to the above, Charges his Crew with depriving him of the Command of the said Ship on the 20th of the said Month, and carrying her into Lisbon, where the British Consul, upon a fair Representation of the Facts, re-instated him in the Command, and sent the Ten subscribing Men home Prisoners; and adds, that he is ready to surrender when a Court shall be appointed for his Trial, which nothing prevents him from doing immediately but the Thoughts of lying in Goal under the infamous and detestable Name of an inhuman Man. — To which it is replied in another Advertisement, that Lowrey did not only murder the said Hossack, (as appears by Affidavits of the Ten Subscribers, taken by John Russel, Esq; Consul at Lisbon, and by him transmitted to the Lords of Admiralty; but in the said Affidavit did use Peter Bright and John Grace so cruelly that they died; and still continuing his Barbarity to every Man in the Ship, broke the Jaw Bone and one of the Fingers of William Dwight, and fractured the Skull of William Wham. It is admitted that the Ten Subscribers were sent Prisoners to England by the British Consul; but this was in Consequence of a pretended Charge of Piracy sworn against them by Lowrey, as the only Means he had to screen himself from Justice; for the Sake of which, and to deter other Masters of Ships from exercising the like Barbarities at Sea, they repeat their Reward, which they have deposited in proper Hands, for apprehending the Murderer.

A remarkable Mortality having lately happen'd among our Nobility, above 30 of whom have dy'd within these last two Years, one who signs Timothy Hint observes, that if to an Account of the Death or Recovery of any Person of Distinction were added the Species of the Distemper, and Name of the Doctor, it might probably have a salutary Effect. For as Success in Practice is the best Testimonial of a medical Ability, the judicious Practitioner would thus be distinguished from the ignorant Pretender, and the Patient have Experience to direct him in the Choice of a Physician; not to mention how much the Terror of having his Name almost daily coupled in the same Paragraph with that of a deceased Patient, would increase the Care and Affiduity of the most Eminent among the Faculty.

June 2. A few Days since an eminent Tradesmen of this City, under the Misfortune of missing his Wife, had conceived every possible Revenge, against a certain Person whom he suspected of taking her off, but was prudently advised to be cautious in his Proceedings, and for the greater Certainty to apply for Information to an eminently skilful Doctor within a Mile of Ludgate. The learned Doctor, after some Pauses and Hesitations, assured him he should the next Day meet a Friend, who would unravel the whole Mystery to him; and his Credulity was not displeased, when in Conversation he accordingly informed that St. Albans was the favourite Retirement of the Lady: For which Place, with a Friend, he immediately set out in a Post Chaise, and agreeable to the Prediction, found the lost Sheep. But how great the Astonishment, when, instead of the suspected Rival, he was caught in the Arms of his Partner supposed to be on a Journey to a contrary Part of the Kingdom.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris, May 21.

It is now some Months ago since I acquainted you, that our most judicious Politicians were clearly of Opinion, that a Change in the Ministry would soon happen; and that the Duke of Richlieu, who stood always very high in the King's Favour, would infallibly come to take the Lead in his Councils. That Event which has just happened employs the Speculations of those who have such a Reliance on each others Fidelity and Friendship, as to converse candidly and freely on public Affairs.

They, in the first Place, look with Admiration upon that Silence and Subtily with which the Intrigues were conducted that obliged Cardinal Tencin to think of retiring to his Archbishoprick, and of devoting his Thoughts to the Service of the Church, since the Direction of the State could be no longer left to his Care. It is allowed, that no political Contrivance has been either better laid, or more artfully executed, within our Remembrance, which is certainly a Prefage in Favour of the Abilities of the new Minister.

The next Thing to be considered is, what are the Views of these new Statesmen, about which the Sentiments of those worth regarding, agree only in these Particulars, that a new System will certainly take Place, for otherwise this Change could not have been necessary. That this new System will operate on the Affairs of Italy and Germany; and that some who seem best pleased with this Alteration at present, may very probable see it in another Light, when it comes to be disclosed, by Events which will happen very soon.

BOSTON, August 6.

We have Advice from Nova-Scotia, That the Sloop Wren was lately attack'd by the Indians, as she was going up to Chignecto, with a Load

of Wood, one of her Hands was kill'd on the Spot, and another thro' the Thigh, and the Sloop thereupon was forced into Gallop's Creek; and on her Return the Mate was knock'd over-board by the Boom.

We also hear, That some Time since Capt. Cobb in firing against some of the Enemy from on Board his Sloop, one of the Cannon split, whereby his Mate was kill'd outright, three Men wounded, two of whom died the next Day; the other lay in a dangerous Condition.

Aug. 12. We learn from Halifax, that Capt. Manger of that Place, Merchant, and Mr. Prescott, late of this Town, are erecting large Distilling Works there, which, when finished, are like to deprive us of the best Branch of our Trade to that Province, as they are more conveniently situated for importing Molasses, both from — and the West-Indies, than any other British Colony.

Newport, in Rhode-Island, July 12.

On Wednesday last arrived here Capt Richards, in about seven Weeks from London, by whom we have Advice, that the Bill for regulating and restraining the Paper Bills of Credit in his Majesty's Colonies in New-England, would undoubtedly pass; that it had been several Times read, and learnedly debated in the House of Commons, where it had passed the following Alterations and Amendments, thought to be much in Favour of the Colonies, viz. 'That after the 29th Day of September, 1751, no Act shall be passed in any of his Majesty's Colonies in New-England, for the creating or issuing any Paper Bills under any Pretence whatsoever, or for protracting or postponing the Time limited for sinking or discharging the Bills that are already subsisting in said Colonies, or for re-issuing the same, in order to give them a further Currency.

'That the Colonies are indulged the Liberty (without first obtaining his Majesty's Licence) to emit such reasonable Sums of Bills of Credit, as shall be thought requisite for the current Service of the Year, provided the Bills are called in and sunk in the Space of two Years from the Date of the Acts for issuing the same.'

'That the said Colonies have Liberty (without so much as asking his Majesty's Consent) to emit such reasonable Sums of Bills on Loan, as shall at any Time hereafter be judg'd expedient upon any sudden and extraordinary Emergency of Government, in Case of War, or Invasion from the Indians, &c. provided they can (be wise enough to) establish a sufficient Fund for sinking the same, with Interest due thereon, in five Years at farthest.

'That all Deficiencies and Losses that shall happen by Failures of the Securities taken on the Loans, shall be made good by an adequate Tax on the People, to be levied in the Colonies where such Deficiencies shall happen.

Lastly, 'That if any Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in all or any of his Majesty's said Colonies or Plantations, whether commissioned by his Majesty or elected by the People, shall from and after the 29th Day of September, 1751. give his Assent to any Act of Assembly, or Resolution or Vote for the Emission or issuing any Paper Bills or Bills of Credit of any Kind or Denomination whatsoever, or for prolonging the Time limited for calling in and sinking any such Paper Bills or Bills of Credit as are now outstanding and passing in Payment, or for re-issuing or depreciating the same, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act; such Act, Order, Resolution or Vote, shall be ipso facto null and void, and such Governor or Commander in Chief shall be immediately dismissed from his Government, and forever thereafter rendered incapable of any Office or Place.'

NEW-YORK, August 12.

By Capt. Holly who arrived here last Week from South-Carolina we have Advice, that Capt. Langdon, in the Brig Jamima, of this Port, coming from the Bay of Honduras a few Weeks ago, was met with by a Spanish Man of War of 60 Guns, off of Cuba, who after taking Capt. Langdon out, put Spaniards on Board, with Directions to carry her to Port, and then went into the Havanna; but the Brig being very leaky, and no News of her for some Time after, 'tis apprehended she founder'd.

The Brig Bonetta, Capt. M' Cleve, of this Port, sailed from hence last March, bound for Jamaica, and for some Time past has been esteem'd a missing Vessel; but by Capt. Dickenson from Jamaica we have Advice, she was taken on her Passage on the High Seas by the Spaniards, and carried into St. Domingo; the Mate and some of the Hands escaped in their Boat, and got safe down to Jamaica, after a very perillous Voyage, and are daily expected here in a Vessel which was to sail soon after Capt. Dickenson. Thus while our News from Europe say, Orders are sent for the Restoration of all illegal Captures made by them, those treacherous People continue more and more their Depredations, even without any Appearance of Illegality; except our own patiently suffering ourselves to be their Dupes.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, August 28.

On Wednesday last towards Night, a very melancholy and fatal Accident befel Mr. Henry Hill, the only Son of Mr. Joseph Hill, near this Place: He was, for his own Amusement, at Work with his People in a Tobacco House, hanging up Tobacco, and standing on the Ground Tier, when the Board on which he stood giving Way, he fell with it about seven Feet, and his Side striking on the Edge of it, wounded him so much, that he died soon after he was carried into the House. He was possessed of a very plentiful Estate, was about 25 Years of Age, in full Health and Vigour, and has left a sorrowful Widow and a young Child, to lament the Loss of a kind and tender Husband, and most indulgent Father; and Parents, to bemoan a most obliging and dutiful Son, who are inconsolable for the sudden and immature Death of him their only Child. And on Saturday his Body was interr'd, many People of all Ranks attending his Funeral, to pay their last Respects to their deceased Friend and Neighbour.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, in Prince-Georges County, the 1st of June last, a middle sized White Horse, branded on the near Buttock with three Dots, his Mane hangs both Sides of his Neck, a thick Switch Tail, his two Hind Hoofs almost White, and a Snip on his Nose: The Owner may have him, on proving his Property, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement.

Frederick Jones.

TAKEN up (the 7th of August last) by the Subscriber in Henrico County, within about 3 Miles of the Falls of James River; a small Black Horse, branded in the near Buttock X with a Stroke down the Middle of the Top of it. Whoever owns the said Horse, and proves his Right, may have him of me.

John Gunn.

By Permission of His Honour the PRESIDENT,

ON Monday the last of October next, will be perform'd, at the new Theatre, in *Williamsburg*: The Tragical History of King *Richard the Third*; to which will be added, a Grand Tragic Dance, compos'd by *Montieu Denois*, call'd the *Royal Captive*, after the *Turkish Manner*, as perform'd at His Majesty's Opera House, in the Hay-Market.

TO be Sold, a Tract of Land, lying in *Hanover* County, about 10 Miles above the Court-House, containing 560 Acres, with two Tobacco Houses, a Quarter, and Dwelling-House, with a sufficient Quantity of Ground cleared to Work 5 or 6 Hands: Any Person inclinable to Purchase may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living in *Hanover*.

John Shelton.

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the
Eighth Day of October next.

A choice Plantation belonging to the Estate of Col. William Kinnon, deceased, containing Eight Hundred Acres of Up-Land, in Amelia County, upon the Mouth of Nott's Creek; the Sale to be on the Premises where Attendance will be given by Persons empowered to make a legal Title.

LOST on the 6th of this Instant September, between the Rail Road, T. vern, and Mr. George Camp's near Williamsburg, an Ornament Bundle, containing the following Goods, viz. One Velvet Shape, Half a Piece of Straw colour'd Tawley, One Piece of Sletting, and One Pair of Man's Pump, also sundry Trimmings for Mens Cloaths. Whoever will bring the said Goods to Mr. George Camp, or to Mark Coffy in Williamsburg, shall receive a Piffole Reward.

1704, September 25, 1753.
RAN away from the Subscriber, the 17th Instant; a Mulatto Fellow named Cain, about 26 Years of Age; has a large Scar over one of his Eyes: Carried with him a Green Jacket, and some others, a Pair of Trowsers, several Shirts, a Hat bound round with White Linn, and a Pair of Shoes, and Stockings. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have a Pifole Reward, besides what the Law allows.
 R. Hobbitt and some other Booksellers and Stationers and Richard Hobbitt.

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office, in Williamsburg,

The American
INSTRUCTOR;
OR,
Young Man's Best Companion.

CONTAINING,
SPELLING, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, in an easier Way than any yet published; and how to qualify any Person for Business, without the Help of a Master. **INSTRUCTIONS** to write Variety of Hands, with Copies both in Prose and Verse: How to write Letters on Business or Friendship: A Forms of Indentures, Bonds, Bills of Sale, Receipts, Wills, Leases, Releases, &c. Also Merchants Accounts, and a short and easy Method of Shop and Book-keeping; with a Description of the several *American Colonies*. Together with the *Gunster's* Plain and Exact Rules, shewing how to measure *Carpenters, Joiners, Sawyers, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Plumbers, Masons, Glaziers, and Painters* Work: How to undertake such Work, and at what Price; the Rates of each Commodity, and the common Wages of Journey-men; with *Gunter's* Line, and *Cordgub's* Description of the *Sliding-Rule*. Likewise the **PRACTICAL GARDEN** made Easy; the Art of *Dialling*, and how to erect and fix any *Dial*; with Instructions for *Dyeing, Colouring*, and making Colours. To which is added, *THE POOR PLANTER'S PHYSICIAN*, with Instructions for *Making* up Linens; how to *Pickle and Preserve*; to make divers Sorts of *Wine*; and many excellent *Plasters*, and *Medicines*, necessary in all Families. And also, Prudent Advice to young *Tradesmen and Dealers*. The whole better adapted to *these American Colonies*, than any other Book of the like Kind, by **GEORGE FISHER**, Accountant.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Killamshurg*, the 1st Instant, a Negroe Fellow named *Dick*, had on a white Coat, with metal Buttons, and a blew Jacket and Breeches. He formerly belonged to *Doctor Jackson*, in *York*, and was a Ferry-Man there, he can work in a Garden, and is supposed to be about *York* or *Hampton*. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to me, shall receive *Two Pistols* Reward if taken in this Colony, and *Five Pistols* if taken in any other.

AN away from the Subscriber, about the 5th of this Instant, from *York Town*, a Negro Fellow named *Wm*, near 6 Feet high; his Cloaths were dyed Cotton, and he said he is gone towards *Marwick*. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to Mr. *Josiah Gibbes*, in *York*, shall have a *Piſſole* Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Griffin Stubb.

THE Vestry of *Altamaha* Parish, in *Salley* County, having come to a Resolution of repairing the *Glebe House*, of the said Parish, and of making such additional Buildings, as the Law directs: We do hereby give Notice, to such as incline to undertake, that the said Work will be let, at the *Glebe House*, on *Monday* the 27th of *October*, by

THE Subscriber, intending for *England* in the *Spring*, with his Family; is willing to dispose of several valuable Slaves, among which are, *Waitingmen, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Carpenters, Barbers, and Plasterers*, a neat Chariot with front and side Glasses, Six Horses and Harness, all Manner of Household Goods, Plate, China, &c. Also the following Lands, *&c.*

Two Lots in the Town of Newcastle, with a Warehouse thereon.
About Three Hundred Acres, within Four Miles of Newcastle, well wooded.
One Thousand and Forty Acres on *Quebec*, with a very good Brick House, 60 by 26, in good Repair, a large Brick Dairy, and other necessary Buildings. The Plantation is ready for cropping, with Ten Hands. To be dispos'd of with or without the Stock.
Also a new Store adjoining the Market Place in *Williamshurg*, subject to Ground Rent.
Any Person inclining to purchase may know the Terms of Sale by applying to me, in

ALL Masters and other Persons concern'd in Ships, may be supplied with the best Ship Bread, at the Bake House on Parson Hall, in York River, at the lowest Price.

To be RUN for, at Dudley's Ferry, in King and Queen,

ON the first Wednesday in October next, the best Two Mile Heats, a Purse of about Thirty-two Pounds Value; all Horses to carry One Hundred and Thirty Pounds.

To be Sold, by the Subscriber, living in Norfolk County,

A NEW Schooner, now on the Stocks, and will be launched by the last Day of November next, or sooner if required, the Dimensions, 49 Feet Keel, 21 Feet Beam, and 9 and a half Hold; she is a well-built Vessel, her Plank being all season'd, and sufficiently secur'd with Iron Work, being to be finish'd to a Cleat, at Fifty Shillings per Ton, by

AS the Time of Payment of those Bonds which were given at the Sale of Col. *James Edwards's* Estate is exceeded, I hereby give Notice, That unless they are speedily discharged, I shall put them into an Attorney's Hand, with Orders to prosecute.
Henry Browne, Administrator.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *Charles-City* County, a Negroe Fellow, named *Jack*, about 5 Feet high, is *Virginia-born*, speaks slow, and is craltly; he has been gone Fifteen Months, the greatest Part of which Time he *Serry*, but is gone from thence. Whoever brings him to me, at *Berkly*, shall have Fifteen Pistoles Reward.

TO be SOLD, at the Swan Tavern, in York Town, a neat Chariot and Harness, by
t. f. James Mitchell

To be SOLD on the first Monday in October,

A Large Number of Negro Slaves; likewise sundry Household Goods, Stocks, Cattle, &c.

Mr. HUNTER,

AS I am about an Abridgment of the new Laws, the Copy of which will be complete by the General Court; I have been prevailed on to print it, if I have a Prospect of saving myself, though the Treatment I met from the Subscribers to the *Law* had determined me never to be again concerned in an Undertaking of the like Kind. You must be sensible that near 1200 of that Edition were left upon my Hands by the Subscribers, after they were not only printed but bound, so that besides fifteen hundred Interest of 400 and odd Pounds which that Edition cost me, I have not only lost my own Labour but am above 30 Pounds out of Pocket. I therefore propose,

That the Abridgment shall be printed on as good a Paper, and with as good a Letter as the last, and be well bound in Calf, and lettered on the Back.

That every Act of Assembly shall be abridged under its proper Head; but where an Act contains different Matters, such Part or Parts of it, as relate to every distinct Matter, shall be abridged under several and distinct Heads.

That there shall be annexed Tables of the Powers and Authorities given, to, and the Injunctions laid on every County Court, Justice of the Peace, and every Officer whatsoever in this Colony, with the Penalties inflicted on every Breach of Duty.

Every Subscriber to pay a Piece of Eight upon subscribing, for which a Receipt will

If 400 Persons subscribe by the last of the next General Court, the Copy shall be sent by the first Ship to London, to be printed, in which Case I make no Doubt but the Books will be ready to be delivered to the Subscribers next Summer.

As the Disap. of ment I have already met with, will be a sufficient Caution to me
to print a greater Number than are subscribed for: All Persons willing to subscribe
desired to send their Names, and Places of Abode, to the next General Court: when
constant Attendance will be given, at my Lodgings, to deliver out Receipts: They may
likewise be had of Mr. Charles Dick, at next Frederickburg Fair.

When the Books are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers Notice will be given in the *Virginia Gazette*, and continued for some Time, and the Books may be had in my Hoofe; but if any of the Subscribers fail to produce their Receipts, and demand their Books fifteen Months after Publication of such Notice, what Books are then left will be disposed of to any Person that will purchase them, and the Subscribers will lose their Subscription Money.

I purpose, as long as live, to abridge the Laws of every succeeding Session, as a Continuation, which shall be sold at the lowest Price it can be afforded, in which will be particularly noted every Act and Clause that is from Time to Time altered or repealed, and all new Powers and Authorities given to, or Injunctions laid on Courts or Officers.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Prince George County, on the Premises,

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Pasturage, and is well timber'd with Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Copping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handsome Situation, with the following Conveniences, *viz.* One Dwelling-house 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Closets, with a Brick Chimney, plaster'd and white-wash'd, also another Dwelling-house 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Closet, plaster'd and white-wash'd, a good Dairy, Meat-house, Smoak-house, Kitchen, Quarters, Spinning-house with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, a large well-fix'd Store, with several other convenient Houses and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negro Quarters, likewise Orchards, and good Water.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber on the Premises.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation, in *Prince George County*, in *December* last, a *Servant Man*, named *Ralph Edward Rider*, a *Gardner* by Trade, and lately belonged to *Col. Nathaniel Harrison*, of *Brandon*; he is a well-set, smooth-faced Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high; has an insinuating, fawning Way of expressing himself, and is much addicted to Lying; an *Englishman* born, and pretends to be a *Roman Catholic*; had on when he went away, a brownish coloured Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, and a brown bob Wig, but sometimes went without a Wig, having short fair Hair; had with him both white and check'd Shirts; and is suppos'd to be gone to the *Northward*, having been seen in *New-Kent County* some Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, shall have Five Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

t. f. John Hood.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this Paper. Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for Three Shillings the first Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.